ful evening paper ever known. Price One Cent.

VOL. LV.-NO. 212.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

that the editors would come in person. He says he thought they would examine the pictures, listen to his explanation of the mysterious process by which Mme. Diss Debar had materialized them, question him, and talk the matter over with him and the "medium," and then go to their several editorial homes to ponder upon the phenomena at their leisure, and write the subject "up" after some days of deliberate reflection. Mms. Diss Debar thought as Mr. Marsh did. and consequently because reporters went to the private view instead of the editors, and because the reporters wrote for vesterday morning's papers accounts in which doubt rather than faith in the genuineness of the paintings and of Mme. Diss Debar was expressed, both Mr. Marsh and Mme. Diss Debar were in un-

Mme. Diss Debar was more angry than Mr. Marsh, for she saw that she had not presented the strongest proof at her first attempt to convince the public that she is not a fraud, and that she has not fraudulently secured a grip on a good part of Mr. Marsh's real estate. Mr. Marsh was not so angry at the tone of the reports, first, because, as a lawyer, he knew that absolute proof had not been presented to the newspaper men for the reason "that circumstances were not invorable for the offering of

had read the papers.

newspaper men for the reason "that circumstances were not lavorable for the offering of evidence," and second, because nothing had been done to shake his belief.

"I expected," he said yesterday afternoon, "that the first nublications would be against us as soon as I knew that they were going to be made directly after the first inspection of the paintings. I see that each journal has an account which reads as if it had been written by a doubting l'homas who still doubted. But my confidence is not disturbed, I know—I know it just as I know that you are in that chair—that the naintings in my house are the real productions of the great masters, such as Rembrandt and Haphael, and I know that they were produced through the divine gift with which the medium, Mme. Diss Debar, has been blessed by God. I have seen these paintings come upon the blank canvas right before my eyes within my own house even when Mme. Diss Debar has not been within the room. Why, only a little while ago she received intimations that the art of sculpture was to be bestowed upon her, and we had a test. A party of us sat in a room of my house with our eyes fixed intently upon a small block of marble upon the table. It was not as large as your hand and was uncut. Mme. Diss Debar was in the room. of course, and the materialization which we expected was that of a finger. The spirit of the dead sculptor was to use his art through the medium, and cut the marble block down to a single finger before our very sight, just as the spirit bainters through the medium brought out on canvas the faces of real men and women. We were confident of the success of the sitting, and we watched eagerly and sympathetically. Some discussion started, and I was provoked by a remark made by Mine. Diss Debar, it made me so mad that I rose and left the house. I hadn't been gone mere than a few minutes when some ene came rushing after rive and told me that the finger had come. I ran right back, and there on the table lay a most delicately cut finger in marble due."

"Were there

Well, what had become of the surplus mar-

well, what had become of the surplus marble?"

"Why, it had been dematerialized."

"Now, Mr. Marsh, what would be your explanation if some doubter should say that the remark had been purposely made to anger you and get you to withdraw from the room, and that then a previously cut finger of marble had been substituted for the block?"

Mr. Marsh looked incredulous at this, and guid: "Why, that wouldn't be pusitly of that. She doesn't have to resort to tricks."

The venerable lawyer was scatted at his desk in the offices of his firm, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, 48 Wall street, during this conversation. Briefs of cases, allidavits, complaints, and answers were strewn upon his desk. He had just signed a check for \$1.300, he had just been speaking with another person in the room and answers were strewn upon his desk. Ho had just signed a check for \$1.300, he had just been speaking with another person in the room about having to appear in a case next week before the Court of Appeals, and in the same moments he was telling of his simple faith in the woman who has within the year succeeded his whe in the mistressship of his home. "Ask the lawyers," he said, "if they think I'm a lool. They'll not dare to say so it they hear in mind the cases in which I have beaten them. And yet," he concluded somewhat sadly, "there will be those who will say that I am crazy. But I shall not mind. I am getting old, and I see my friends kapallo and Hediman and Dorsheimer dying off suddenly, and i am convinced that it is my duty to look upon lawauits as worth little to me now as compared with higher, sofrituan things. I know that in spite of all that will be said urkindly of me, the truth will prevail, and the world shall know some time that I am right now."

Wien the friends of Mr. Marsh heard, some months ago, that he had been entrapped by an adventuress—for so they regarded Mme. Diss Debar—they made endeavors to find out how far be had been earried mway. They learned to their astonishment, that he had deeded to their astonishment, that he had deeded to to their astonishment, that he had deeded to her his house, 166 Madison avenue, a big brown-stone marsion near Thirty-third street. Mr. Marsh doesn't hesitate to say now that this is true. He said yesterday that an agreement had been added to the deed of transfer, as fol-lows:

lows:

It is understood that the said house, thus equipped, shall be after my departure from this life kept by the said Edition I, this library and her descendants as I have desicated it, and keep it now and forever a sacred temple to the Lord. Dated at said number, not Madison avenue, in said city of new York, this loth day of August, A. D., 1007.

Witness: J. ROMAINE BROWN.

Witness: J. Romaine Brown.

"It is my intention," said Mr. Marsh yesterday," that here in New York there shall be a school of the science of spiritualism. My house, which I have given to Mme. Diss Debar, shall be a temple where these mysterious truths shall be taught. Yes, I have property. Why shouldn't I do with it as I like? There are no relatives or friends who have any claim upon me. What few connections I have I have provided for. To my wife's sister I have given a house and land worth f60,000. But the bulk I think I shall devote to this great truth. What I want is that there shall be no doubt after my death as to my intentions. I do not want to leave a will, which according to the fashion of the day, shall be attacked by any one. So as far as I see fit I shall dispose of my property before I die."

"Then we may expect to hear of more gifts.

lar as I see fit I shall dispose of my property before I die."

"Then we may expect to hear of more gifts to Mme. Diss Debar, or in some way to the cause of spiritualism?"

"Yes, you need not be surprised."

"But does it never occur to you that possibly you are being deceived?"

"Oh, yes. I've thought of that. But how can I be deceived? I have my senses. I see these things which make me believe, and no skeptic has over disproved what I believe. I have studied these questions, and I have direct communication from Solomon, and Shakespeare, and Fenelon, and all the great and good men of the past. They tell me that I am right. I have written to them for advice, and they have answered my requests in their own writing."

"How?"

"In this way. I take a blank pad of paper.

"How?"
"In this way. I take a blank pad of paper and write out my letter to Solomen. Mme. Diss Debar will pass her hands over it and then we will take a new blank pad and place it between the covers of a magazine. Both of us will held it in our hands; we hear the sounds of writing, and in two or three minutes there will be a rap, three raps, and, when we open the magazine, there on the pad will be the answer from Solomen. I have had letters come to me in this way sixty-two pages long. They couldn't have been prepared belorehand and then have been substituted, because I would see any such trick as that. No. I know that these are genuine responses to my letters."

Mr. Marsh showed a long letter from Solomon. It was written in a bold round hand, such as an old-fashioned merchant boasts elplain English lengthes.

Some time later in the conversation, when Mr. Marsh was asked how liaphael could pain the picture of Adelaids Nelson, Mr. Marsh looked scornfully at the questioner, and asked: "Viry, don't your suppose liaphael has seen Adelaids over there?"

"The spirit land," solemnly responded the lawyer.

Mr. Marsh was inclined to spiritualism years

lawyer. Mr. Marsh was inclined to spiritualism years

SHE BEATS MME. BLAVATSKY.

LAWYER MARSH'S PRINCESS HAS A GRIP ON HIS REAL ESTATE,

And she is Likely to Get Mere of It unless Mr. Marsh Recents—Hierophant Oleott's Mimple Faith in Hashy-Panky Ontdense—Seraps of the History of Lein Montes's Alleged Baughter—The Sawdint Game as Artist Albert Blerstadt Saw It.

When Lawyer Luther R. Marsh sent letters to the editors of the newspapers in town, inviting them to come to his house in Madison avenue on Wednesday evening last, to view a collection of oil paintings which Mr. Marsh has been persuaded were painted by Raphael. Rubens, and Rembrandt within the last year, through the medium of Mme, Editha Loleta Disa Debar, a Spiritualist, Mr. Marsh expected, that the editors would come in person. He

me was told to him. He said he didn't know whether he would pay any attention to it or not. "Why should I!" he exclaimed, "does she not do these wonderful things? Mere attacks upon her do not prove to me that she is not a spiritualistic medium, through whom I may have communication with the other world."

not a spiritualistic medium, through whom I may have communication with the other world."

"But should somebody show to you that she substitutes for a blank canvas one which is already painted. What would you say then?" I would recant, I would do so publiely, but let any one disprove who can. I don't believe any one can. Besides, she may do things with propriety which you could not. She cannot be held accountable as a human being. You are. She is not. She is endowed thoroughly with the spirit being, and some of her actions are those that do not belong to this world."

"If I chose to exercise my talents I could earn \$150,000 a year." said Mme. Diss Debar yesterday as she sat in her den, or studio, on the top floor of Luther R. Marsh's house in Madison avenue. She is a rival to Mme. Blavatsky in magnitude. The studio is very handsomely fitted up and finished in hard woods. Paintings cover the walls. One of these is an alleged Guido fully sixteen feet square, which she says was given her by King Ludwig I, of Bavaria from his royal gallery.

"Sir!" cried Mme. Diss Debar to the reporter." I am the daughter of a King." She further volunteered the information that she paid all the bills of the Marsh household and that nil she got in return was "the temple" itself. Mr. Marsh had deeded that to her. I hat she is making a sacrifice is of course proved by her assertion that in her studio on Broadway she was able to make from four to five thousand dollars a week.

Mme. Diss Debar says that her maiden name. pleasant states of mind yesterday after they

making a sacriller is of course proved by her assertion that in her studio on Broadway she was able to make from four to live thousand dollars a week.

Mine, Dies Debar says that her maiden name is Editha Loleta Montez, and that she is the daughter of Lola Montez, and that she is the daughter of Lola Montez and King Ludwig. Her first public appearance in New York was in 1870, when she sailed under the name of "Princess" Editha. She obtained the interest and influence of well-known ladies who assisted in getting her upon the lecture platform, where for a time she met with considerable success. Her dist lecture was "Romanism in America." Shortly after this, however, she and her patrons had a failling out, and she disappeared from public view.

In December, 1870, Dr. Ferdinand Seeger says, she appeared at the Hahnemann Hospital bearing a letter to Dr. Seeger, then chief of staff, from Dr. Zetlinski. The letter spoke of her as the Princess Editha Loleto Montez, and stated that she was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. Her first night at the hospital she was seized with fits. While she was in the throes of one of these fits her mouth was pried open and it was discovered that the blood which was supposed to come from her lungs was being sucked from the cavity of a tooth. After that she gave up having hemorrhages and betook herself to smoking cigarettes and otherwise violating the rules of the hospital. As she was on the point of leaving the hospital as he set fire to a mattress in one of the male wards, and being discovered became so noisy that it was necessary to put her into a strait-jacket. After her release she got a carving knife and slightly cut Dr. Seeger with it, and stabled a young medical student, a Frenchman named Paul Messant. In the face. Messant kert up the acquaintance and afterward married her, but not until after she had passed twe months in the Ward's Island Asylum for the Insane. Messant died soen after the marriage. On her husband s death she gave herself out as the widow of a French noblema

dren and a colored nurse at 40 Leroy street, this city, she succeeded in giving this house the reputation of being haunted. This reputation becoming widespread, a deputation of reputable citizens, headed by a well-known Catholic priest, visited the house to pass upon the hocus pocus. The deputation came away unsatisfied, but the neighbors alterward complained of the nightly racket, and Mme. Diss beloar was obliged to leave the premises. It is also known that she contributed toward the organization of the women's club house which Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claffin projected. She said she had given Woodhull and Claffin \$35,000, but they denied it.

Mr. Isaac Buchanam, the florist of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, said yesterday that he thought he knew "the Frincess" about as well as anybody. "She tried to have

Mr. isaac Buchanan, the florist of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, said yesierday that he thought he knew "the Princess" about as well as anybody. "She tried to have me arrested for poisoning Lola Montez." he added. "Lola was a particular friend of my wi'e's, and was buried from our house."

At this point Mr. Buchanan showed the reporter two splendid cut glass and gold seals with the Countess's arms engraved upon them. "These," said he, are all I have left to remind me of Lola. The Princess Editha said I poisoned her mother to get her wealth. Mr. Buchanan added that Mrs. Diss Debar was not Lola's daughter. He was pretty certain that "the Princess's flather was formerly a book-keeper in Hecker's flour mills.

When Mrs. Diss Debar was told yesterday what Mr. Buchanan had said about her she waved her band contemptuously. "I said a great many things when I was young." she explained, "but let Mr. Buchanan beware."

Albert Bierstadt, the painter, was once induced to visit Mme. Diss Debar by Thomas Le Ciere, the portrait bainter, now dead, who was of the opinion that the Princess's spook pictures were genuine. Bierstadt went to the medium and submitted to all the usual forms. The gas was turned low, the blank canvas was placed on his head, and the painting of the spirit hand was awalted with suspense. "Unfortunately." says Mr. Bierstadt. "I sat facing a mirror, and saw the medium change the empty canvas for one which was passed through a second panel in the wail. I said to Le Ciere at the time," continued Mr. Bierstadt, "I hat it was rather hard on us rising artists to compet us to compete with Raphael and Michael Angelo." Mr. Bierstadt hat Mrs. Debar's pictures are painted for her by artists who do rough jobs for small money.

The reporter was told that Mme, Diss Debar had got from a wealthy old lady of Newport large sums of money with the aid of her spiritualistic fascinations. The same story is related of a wealthy loly of Stapleton.

It is related that the most skeptical subject with whom Mune, Diss Debar

Mine, Diss Debar had lots of callers at her temple of spiritualism yesterday. The story of her past career as related above, she said, was laise where anything detrimental to her was stated. She dealed that she had ever been in the Hahnemann hospital or in an insane asylum. She admitted that she had not made the house haunted. It was so when she went there, and she went there to study the chosts.

Mine Diss Debar spoke of Mr. Marsh as only one of many who were willing to spend money upon her. A rich woman here in town, she asserted, had offered her a fine big house in fee simple, with horses and carriages and \$50,000 a year if she would go with her rather than with Mr. Marsh. She boasted that his house was now hers, but that she didn't want it for herself. "Only for the temple of truth," she said, "is this to be used."

On her table was a daub of a young girl's face, She said it was the picture of a daughter of a family living at 613 Fifth avenue. "The daughter had died, and the family ordered through me from one of the greatest of the old spirits a portrait. It is here now for them." Among the names mentioned as her patrons were Mrs. De Baraios, widow of the General; Mr. Kidd, a neighbor of Mrs. De Patrios the late Clarkson N. Potter, Editor J. M. Bundy, E. V. Smalley, Judick Nelson Cross, and Mrs. E. C. Huntington of 979 Lexington avenue, Honry G. Marquand, she said, had offered her \$5,000 for a picture painted by the spirit hand of the dead Murillo.

The President Invited to New York.

It is entirely likely that the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont will be present at the entertainments called "Fashing Thursday in Venice." which are to be given by society people of New York in the Metropolitan Opera House on the evenings of April 11 and 12. The invitation, which was April 11 and 12. The invitation, which was from Mrs. Chaoneey M. Depew and the Committee of Arrangements, was taken onto Washington by Mr. William J. Swan, secretary of the committee, who has just returned. The Presidential party will probably come on by special train on April 10, and stay over to see both performances.

A HIGH LICENSE VICTORY. THE CROSDY BILL PASSED IN THE AS-

One Democrat, Barley of Greene, Voted For It After the License Had Been Reduced, and Mx Republicans Voted Against It.

ALBANT, March 29 .- Greene county elected John H. Bagley, Jr., to the Assembly by a plurality of one over F. G. Walters, Republican. Mr. Bag'ey's vote passed the High License bill in the Assembly to-day after he had it amended to suit him. He was the only Democrat who voted for the bill. The vote was 66 to 61. There was one Republican absentee, and six Republicans voted with the Democrats. As amended the bill fixes liquor licenses at \$300 to \$1,000, and wine and beer licenses at \$100 to \$400. In the original bill the minimum liquor license was \$500 and the maximum \$2,000. Mr. Bagley offered the amendment reducing the license, which was carried by a vote of 76 to 38. All the other amendments were defeated. The Republican caucus decided to put the bill through at the original high figures, but the Republicans needed one Democratic vote, and they had to adopt Mr. Bagley's amendment, which changes the high-license bill to a moderate-license bill. and so far as it affects New York would make little difference unless the Prohibitionists should capture the Excise Commissioners. To pass the bill to-day Speaker Colc had to smash the rules in a way that Mr. Sheehan properly called 'unjust, unparliamentary, outrageous, and unworthy of any Speaker, even the infamous Titus Sheard." It was not necessary to violate the rules to pass the bill, for it would have been reached in its regular order next week, but Mr. E. Howard Crosby feared that pressure from their constituents might make some of the rural Assemblymen join those who announced that they would not support the bill. Mr. Crosby had given a faulty notice of his motion to suspend the rules and put the bill through. He said then that he would move to suspend the ninth joint rule and the Assembly rules to read the High License bill out of its regular order. To suspend the ninth joint rule requires the concurrent action of Senate and Assembly, and the Assembly has not the power alone to change it. The rules are antiquated, and the procedure of the Assembly has to a great part become a matter of precedent, which in this case was directly against Mr. Croeby, as ex-Speaker Husted admitted. Last year, in order to kill the Shea Flat kail bill. Speaker Husted ruled that a notice to suspend the rules must be made in the same order of business that the bill is, and that the motion itself must be made in the order of motions and resolutions. The ninth joint rule makes compulsory the third reading of bills when there are two hundred there now. The proper method, if Mr. Croeby wished to advance his bill, was to move to lay on the table all bills in advance of the High License bill. The Speaker ruled against the protest of the minority, making a precedent that will be inconvenient for the Republicans when the Democrate have a majority.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Croeby moved to suspend Assembly rule 44, and read the High License bill. Mr. Sheehan raised a point of order that the motion was improperly made. He said: "A motion to suspend the rules must be made under the order of motions and resolutions. Speaker Husted made the same ruling in 1886 on the Public hurdens bill. Last year Speaker Husted made the same ruling in 1886 on the Public hurdens bill. Last year Speaker Rule cole overruled the point of order, and the Speaker so held. There is not a single instance to the contrary.

Speaker Cole overruled the point of order, saying: "The Speaker has a right to exercise his own judgment and common sense, and not to allow a minority of a third to overrule two-thirds by the enforcement of the ninth joint rule."

Mr. Sheehan replied: "The rules are not for the protection of the majority—a majority is exsembly rules to read the High License bill out of its regular order. To suspend the ninth

thirds by the enforcement of the ninth joint rule."

Mr. Sheehan replied: "The rules are not for the protection of the majority—a majority is expected to be able to look out for itself—but for the protection of the minority. The Speaker will prove recreat to his trust if he disregards the rules at the wish of the minority."

Then Mr. Crosby moved to take up the High License bill at once out of its order instead of moving to lay the bills before it on the table.

Mr. Sheelan raised the point of order that the ninth joint rule prevented this. The ninth joint rule prevented this. The ainth point rule says, among other things. "all such bills shall have their third reading in each House in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table."

The Speaker overruled this point of order, though the rule explicitly says the bills must be read in their order, unless laid on the table, and the Crosby bill was several score deep in the pile.

Mr. Sheelaan then said; "This decision is wrong. There is no authority or warrant in this book for such a decision. There is no

rong. There is no authority or warrant in his book for such a decision. There is no recedent for it unywhere. No reason exists the High Liceuse bill should be taken out I fits order any more than any other bill. You re establishing a precedent that will soon represent taunt you.

why the flight License bill should be taken out of its order any more than any other bill. You are establishing a precedent that will soon return and taunt you."

Ex-Speaker Husted said: "The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed itself, so has the Court of Appeals. I entertained a different view last year from the Speaker, but he has as much right to his oninion as I have to mine. The majority have rights as well as the minority."

Speaker Cole overruled all the points of order, and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of the bill. Before the bill was read Mr. Sheshan made this formal protest: "The minority ask only fair and decent treatment. We trust the Speaker is not going to make himself infamous like the infamous Titus Sheard. His action is unjust, unparliamentary, and outrageous, it is unworthy of any Speaker. I want the stamp of our protest and disapproval put on this action, which should be censured by this House."

Mr. Crosby moved a call of the House. Mr. Sheshan moved to lay the call on the table. This motion was lost-eff to 64.

Mr. Johnson, Republican, of Syracuse, was home sick. Mr. Bagley of Greene, Democrat, and Mr. Emery of Erie. Republican, did not vote. Beatty of Oncida, Gallagher and Geerso of Erie, Morgan of New York, Beltz of Brooklyn, and Smith of Sullivan voted with the Democrats. The call of the House was ordered, and the session was extended until the High License bill should be disposed of. The bill was taken out of its regular order by a vote of 65 to 61. Mr. Emery voting with the other Republicans.

Judge Greene moved to amend by fixing the minimum liquor license at \$100 instead of \$300. He said: "You can't enforce the bill if it should peas. It will destroy four-fifths of the country hotels. The minimum is too high for the country."

Mr. West favored a reduction of the license for the soultry."

hotels. The minimum is too high for the country."

Mr. West favored a reduction of the license fees. He said: "In the country hotels cannot afford to pay a license fee of \$500. They will either be wiped out, or the Excise law will be violated by selling ilouor without license."

Mr. Crosby explained now high license had worked in lilinois and Missouri. He said that many saloons were closed, but enough were left. He regretted that party lines had been drawn on the bill, as he hoped there would be no fight, except between the good and the bad magn.

ne light, except between the good and the bad man.

Mr. Wissig said the bill would benefit the dive keepers in New York, as they could afford to pay the high licenses, while the smaller, respectable places would be closed.

Mr. Longley moved to reduce the maximum beer, ale, and wine license to \$100, and the minimum to \$25 instead of \$500 and \$100.

Mr. McKenna said that men were supporting this bill and would vote for prohibition who ellow one another in their haste to get at a Poughk-spaie har on the way to New York, for reasons they best knew. High license would no neare check liquor drinking than a tax on undertakers would reduce the death rate.

Mr. Roesch said the lower the tax on malt bevorages the letter the cause of temperance was subserved. He quoted from Gov. St. John to prove that high license was a gigantic monopoly, and also tended to increase unlicensed saioons.

Mr. Sheehan moved to reduce storekeepers'

to prove that high license was a gigantic monopoly, and also tended to increase uniformed saloons.

Mr. Sheehan moved to reduce storekeepers' and druggists' licenses to the limits of from \$50 to \$200. He also proposed to reduce to \$250 the minimum liquor licenses.

Mr. Engley said he favored the High License bill, and meant to vote for it, but he had amendments to offer, and would not vote for the bill if it was to be crowded through without giving the Democrats a chance to discuss it. If it took ferty-eight hours. He offered an amendment fixing the license limits between \$1,000 and \$300. Adopted—Leas. 76; mays. 38.

Mr. Adams of Newburgh exclaimed that he now felt released from the caucus action on the bill, and would oppose it.

Mr. Greene's amendment to reduce still further the minimum to \$100 was lost—yeas. 53; mays. 54.

Mr. McKenna offered an amendment that not more than one saloon shall be licensed in one huiding. The New York Transe building had two saloons in it, and yet persisted in denouncing Messre. Gallagher. Morgan, and Beltz. He proposed to put the Republican party on record on this matter. The amendment was lost—yeas, 52; mays. 64.

Mr. Sheehan offered an amendment making

beer license fees from \$25 to \$100. Lost. Yeas.
57: Nays. 86.
Mr. Bagley, in explaining his vote, said he regretted to differ with the Democrats, but his vote was one of conviction. The bill was not sumptuary. Whether the bill passed or not the Democratic party must soon legislate upon the subject.

STRIKERS RESORT TO FORCE.

THE OLD "9." SWITCHME IN CHICAGO ATTACK THE NEWHANDS.

the subject.
Mr. McCann believed the bill created a gigantic on Burlington Freight is in Renewed on All Roads-Desperate Efforts to Win.

Mr. McCann believed the bill created a grants il quor trust.

Mr. O'Connor protested that the bill was partisan and sumptuary legislation. He had no regard for "high-toned" itepublicans, who in their clubs on Sunday afternoons, over their fifty-cent brandy and soda, bewalled "the influence of the liquor element."

Mr. Roesch protested that us the bill stood the Republicans had catered to the whiskey business by reducing the license fee one-half, and had kept mait liquor licenses entirely out of all proportion. CHICAGO, March 29 .- Thre was a riot at

and had kept mait liquor licenses entirely out of all proportion.

Mr. Sheehan called attention to the fact that heer licenses were left at \$400, a druggist license at \$200, and the minimum liquor license at \$300—n gross injustice.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 66; nays, 61— as fellows:

1	as lellows:	YEAR-66.	
	Acker.	Dewitt.	Mase.
I	Adams.	Dinehart,	Mathison,
ı	Ainsworth.	Donaldson,	Maynard,
1	Assinal,	Edwards,	McAdam.
1	Bagley.	Eng.	McEvoy.
ij	Bancas.	· Finherty,	McKenzie.
	Bentty.	Fert.	Moody,
И	Brown,	Frost,	Nixon,
1	Brownell	Fuiler.	Platt.
1	Brundage,	Gallup.	Prime.
3	Burns.	Griffin,	Rhodes.
	Cheney, H.	Hadiey.	Bavery.
	Cheney, W. W.,	Hamilton,	Faxton,
	Clark.	Haakell,	Tallmadge.
	Comstock.	Hughes.	Thompson,
	Coon,	Huntting.	Trettale.
	Cornell	Husted.	Van Gorder,
	Cattrell,	Kimball	Whipple,
	Cramwell,	Knapp	White,
	Creeby.	Latimer,	Yates.
	Curtis,	Lewis	Youngman,
	Davis,	Mabte.	The Speaker.
	MIENE	NATS-61.	
	Aldrich.	Greene,	O'Neil,
	Blumenthal	Guenther,	O'Reilly,
	Honnington,	Hogan,	Rannen,
	Brennan,	Baggerty.	Reitz.
	Bush.	Hayes.	Roesch,
	Cashow,	Herrmann.	Resenthal
	Church,	Hill	Ryan,
	Conger.	Hogins.	Shea.
	Connolly.	Hornidge,	Sheehan.
	Coons	Kent	Sueldon.
	Daiton,	Longley.	Smith, M. A.,
	Defendorf,	Wagner. Martin, J. M.,	Smith, J. W., Smith, Thes., Jr.,
	Demarest,	Martin, J. M.,	Smith, Thos., Jr.,
	Emery.	Martin, John,	Sullivan, P. A.,
	Endres	McCann,	Sullivan, T. D.,
	Farrell,	McKenua.	Wafer,
	Finn.	McLaughlin,	Weed,
	Gal agher.	Morgan.	Weldner,
	Geersa,	Newton.	Weinple,
	Gorden.	O'Connor.	11 12 B H.

The vote was the same as on Sheehan's motion to lay the call on the table, except that Bagley and Beatty voted aye, and Emery voted no. Mr. Beatty would have voted against the bill, had his vote been able to defeat it.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were three from Buffalo, one from New York, one from Brooklyn, and one from Sullivan county. It was 5 o'clock when the ballot was announced.

THE MASONIC PASSOVER.

The Wives of the Rose Craix Enights Letinte Some of the Secrets of the Lodge Room,

About a hundred and twenty-five ladies sat in the reception room of Lyric Hall at 728 Sixth avenue last evening in various degrees of suppressed emotion and curiosity. In the main hall their hundred and twenty-five husbands were performing secret rites according to the eighteenth, or Rose Croix, degree of Scottish Masonry, and when a certain critical point had been reached in the ceremonies the ladies were to be admitted. It was a moment of considerable importance to the uninitiated wives. Ever since 8 o'clock waiters had been carrying bushels of food into the hall and scurrying up and down stairs at the commands of a ponderous caterer.

Lyric Hall is not a regular meeting place for Masons of any degree. It is usually the stamping ground of waitzers, and the patrons of the establishment for this night had been relegated to a side room just off the main hall. The hall was turned into a lodge toom by Cerneau Consistory, No. 1, of New York, and Brooklyn Cousistory. No. 24, for a grand celebration of the

sistory. No. 24, for a grand celebration of the feast of the paschal lamb. In this ceremony the Rose Croix knights follow the general lines of the ancient Hebrew rites of the l'assover season, but they have mingled with them many elements of Christian dogma and observance.

When the 125 ladies had been permitted to enter the temporary lodge room they found a bountifully spread table, arranged in the form of the cross in the middle of the room. The chairs were placed so that they laced the stage at the west end of the half; it should have been the east end, but Lyric Hall was not built that way, and the peints of the compass would not rearrange, themselves according to the way, and the points of the compass would not rearrange thouselves according to the exigencies of the occasion. In front of the curtain was a candelabra with seven candles burning, and at its base, on a bed of green stuff, lay a lamb with a sprig of green in its mouth. When all had been seated the curtain was rolled up. The stage was draped in black, and on it were three crosses and seven men. The men were dressed in long with freeks. was rolled up. The stage was draped in black, and on it were three crosses and seven men. The men were dressed in long white freeks, corded at the waist, with a red cross on the breast and Massonic aprons. They were: Will D. Crist, Most Wise and Perfect Master; H. D. Menzes, E. H. Bartlett, E. D. Davis, John F. Harvey, George Hebbard, and E. D. Gibbs.

Most wise, &c., Crist led the ceremenies. He began with a prayer, and when all the Masons in the room had said. "Amen." he exclaimed; "The Paschal Lamb!" and pulling off the hide and wool from the lamb before the candelabre, there appeared the body of a lamb roasted whole, done to an appetizing brown. An explanation followed, in which the Jews were thanked for originating this rite, while a stalwart waiter bore the lamb on his shoulder to an adjoining room to be carved. Several cakes of unleavened bread were then broken with a blessing, and distributed in small pieces to all the Knights and their wives. A glass of wine was passed about that each might sin.

After the eating of the unleavened bread the waiters returned with big platters of the carved paschal lamb, and then, with seven different references to the crucifixion, the candles were snuffed out and the ceremony was at an end. They will be relighted soon after Easter in token of the regoneration of truth. Feasting and general joility followed the formal celebration.

Is Brother Fultes Accurate!

TORONTO, Ont., March 29,-The Rev. Justin Fulton, who has been lecturing here for a few days, made an attack on the Romish con-vents, charging the priests with immorality, and saying that the nuns were kept in a condi-tion of slavery. To-day Archbishop Lyach ad-dressed a letter to the Mayor inviting him, with a deputation of four Aldermen, to visit the convents and interrogate the nuns as they pleased. tin Fulton, who has been lecturing here for a

Prohibitionists in Oregon

PORTLAND, March 29,-The Prohibition State Convention to-day neminated for Congressman Prof. C. M. Miller of Portland, and also an electoral ticket of three. Delegates were chosen to the National Prohibition Con-____

Gen. Charles A. Stetson, whom eld New Yorkers remember as the preprietor of the Astor House from 1837 to 1875, died at Reading at midnight on Wednesday. Gen. Stetson was probably one of the best known men in the country, and his pecutiar faculty of remembering names and faces throughout his long career greatly contributed to his success as a noted man. With him died a store of anecdotes of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and the other fautous men who used to stop at the Astor House. Gen. Netson was 77 years old. He got his military title on the staff of dow Norgan. He sud the Astor House to Alien A Dani in 1875 and was for a time thereafter manner of the Tremont House in Boston and proprietor of Barnum's Hotel in Haltimore. He had made his home for the last year with his son. Frince M. Stetson, who is in the iron business at Reading. He leaves another son. Alexander, and feur daughters, one of whom is the widow of Julie. Develin. Another is the wife of Poice Justice Ford. Darid Sands Quimby died at 170 Livingston street. known men in the country, and his peculiar faculty of E. Devenin. Another is the wife of Police Justice Ford Darid Sands Quimby slied at 179. Livingston street Brooklyn yesterday, axed 72 years. He had been it the stove business for fifty years. He was a member of the Oil Veinnteer fire Department and of the Society of Oil Brooklynies. He was the oldest trustee of the Sands Street M. E. Church. Sands Street M. K. Church.

Robert Wareing died at his home in Hoboken yester day morning from consumption. He had been in the theatrical business for over twenty years. Its built the theatre in Huden street. Hoboken, new controlled by it. R. Jacoba, and for we years he was manager and propristor of it. He made a fortune in the business.

The Police Board yesterday dismissed Policeman John Gesser of the Fifth street station. Ser-reant James K. Price was cited to take civil service ex-amination for promotion to a Captaincy, and Roundsman Thomas Gray of Union Market was sent to be causined Thomas oray of thinds and the for a Sergeantey.

Transfers—Folicemen B. F. McEirose from Carmanswille to West 128th street, W. J. Devery and Matthew F. Delaney from Delancey street to Madison street. Thomas Tate of West 126th street, thirty days as a lineman.

Of Eighth avenue, corner 42d st., and Broad-way, corner Houston at. New spring styles now

New Men Put to Picht with Stones and Clubs. The Police Inverse the Mob.
-St. Paul's Hands in the Chicago Yards
Get Mad and Ge On Strace. The Boycott

Kinzie street, near Westerr ivenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when a Burington switch engine undertook to deliver a train of empt; freight cars to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. The egine was manuel by a non-union engineer and fireman, and a non-union switching gang was scattered over the tops of the cars. Two leavily-armed Pink erton men were also on to train for the purpose of guarding the torkmen. When the train reached Western wenus the engineer. John Rice, tried to bring his locomotive to a standstill, as a switch just ahead of him was wide open. A score or more of grimy looking fellows who were standing around it were signalling him to come on.

General Superintendert J. B. Besslar of the Burlington road, who was in the cab with lice. ordered the engineer to keep his engine at a standstill, and then sentone of the new switchmen ahead to turn the seitch back to the track. The man had not gone far before he realized that he was on a hazardous mission. A big lump of coal whistled past his ear, and then an immense cinder, hurled by one of the men at the switch, hit him on the head. He started back to the locomotive with a howling mob at

Rioters now aprang out from behind the cars standing on the tracks, and, armed with stones and clubs, began an assault on the train. The front of the cab was smashed in and the engincer and fireman were put to flight by a shower of missiles. Superintendent Besslar was caught as ne was trying to make his es-cape, and so badly besten that he could scarcemove when the police from the Madison street station came to his rescue.

The Pinkerton men were powerless to guard the train. They were disarmed in an instant. and then beaten till their clothes were covered with blood. When the thirty policemen

the train. They were disarmed in an instant, and then beaten till their clothes were covered with blood. When the thirty policemen scattered over the railroad tracks in two patrol wagons the rioters sed in all directions, leaving their victims lying where they fell. William Quirk, a St. Paul switchman, was caucht just as he was climoing over a sence and taken to the West Madison street station. An immense crowd followed the prisoner. At the station \$8,000 surety for his appearance for trial was offered, but refused.

Quirk's colleagues on the St. Paul road became incensed at his arrest, and at 6 o'clock 171 switchmen, 28 engineers, and 28 firemen in the employ of the St. Paul Company quit work, leaving 28 switch engines standing on the tracks. The strikers say the St. Paul road has been particularly friendly to the Burington, and that they have been ready and willing to quit for some time.

The fifth train to reach the stock yards this morning was made up of forty-one "Q" cars." It was brought in by two "Q" switch engines manned by new men. Between Ashland avenue and Halstead street several attempts were made by the switchmen of other roads to uncouple the cars, but they were unsuccessful. Even had they succeeded in drawing the couplings the train would not have been broken unlor an engine in the rear was pushing the train, while one in front was pulling. As each attempt was made to uncouple the cars the police guard that accompanied the train endeavored to catch the offenders, but they always escaped among the cars that filled the yards.

Finding thomselves balked in their design, they throw a voiley of stones at the engine containing several Pinkerton men and switchmen. These ratiled against the tender and first car, and did no damage, As the train passed the Chicago Malicable Iron Works a number of workmen immed upon the rear engine and began to abuse its crew. They were driven away by the officers on board. The train reached the yards all right and was switched to its destination.

The lawless tactics of th

the time had come to enforce them. The Wahash men, in defiance of the court, will enter into the boycott as strongly as any of the others; but in doing so they lay themselves liable to punishment for contempt of court, as a boycott on their part is in direct violation of the Court's orders.

When asked about the company's position in regard to the riot Mr. Morton of the "Q" road said the company had anticipated trouble of this kind Hadill and thick the valid was the time had come to enforce them.

When asked about the company's position in regard to the riot Mr. Morton of the "Q" road said the company had anticipated trouble of this kind. He did not think it would occur again, as the company would try to prevent a trepetition of the riot. In regard to the progress the road was making toward handling their freight. Mr. Morton said they had engaged forty new switchmen to-day, the company now have sixteen switch engines at work. Ninety-seven cars a stock were brought in to-day, and cot siderable work was done at the lumber did trict. All of the empty freight cars the contract of the strict of the said of th

received from all over the country we statisfied that the Brotherbood will sustaighte men in that position."

St. Joseph. Mo., March 29.—Charles Trancis, a switchman in the employ of the Engls City. St. Joseph and Council Bluffs roak as run over by a switch engine last aight, oth legs were cut off. The testimony of the brone's jury showed that Francis attempte to jump on the engine, that the engineer is anost dear, and that the fireman does not iderstand train signals. A vordiet was rendered declaring the engineer incompent, immediately upon learning of he killing of Francis, all the switchmein the employ of the Burlington system quit ork. They met to-day and appointed a committe to wait upon Manager Merrill. The comfittee presented a schedule of wages range from \$65 to \$75, and offered to roturn to world the road would resimploy firetherhood enginers. Concrete their demands.

The Burlington Company received information to-day that fifty of their sitchmen at Creston, lowe, have quit work, their places have been filled by conductors at brakemen.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church, | West Fifty-

third street, which has the handsomest itiding and the largest congregation of any colored of that de-nomination in the city, celebrated its talk auniversary last night. After several removals, is cauren wa located in its present building, which we bought in 1884 located in its present building, which we bought in 1984 for 854,000. The debt has since been rejected 200,004. To the energy and judgment of its pasts the Rev. D. W. Wisher. Its prespector condition is gained due. The chief feature of last night's judice while address of the Rev. Waiter it. Brooks of the Nimemba betweet Colored Baptist Church of Washington to jucke of the desire of some colored men to jud their wholes of the whites and urged that they must first semething for themselves if they wanted to be registed. The Rev. Dr. Eider of the Church of the Lipings A adison avenue and Sixty fourth sirred, the Rev. Dr. Eider of the Church and the Rev. W. Chir of Shibal Colored Church also spoke in comprehensive of the Mount Olivet congregation.

Two Gilligs to the top. THE SUN has received this cateliespatch: Lorpox. March 28.—Kindly statelart the Unit-states Exchange of which I am great manager, h so connection with Henry F. Gillipy American E-change adversely criticised in Tuesdry 52.

BANG! IN THE ORCHESTRA CHAIRS. A Londed Man's Pietel Goes Off in hi

A pistol shot in the orchestra of the Star Theatre last night during the performance by the Boston Heward Athenmum Specialty Company caused a general and sudden uprising of the audience. The ushers hurried to a chair in about the centre of the orchestra, where the excitement was greatest, and saw a young man, partially drunk, trying to explain things to some excited men around him. He said his revolver bad gone off without his assistance, all by itself, in his hip pocket. The bullet fore a hole through his trousers and went through the seat into the floor.

The ushers took the young man to Manager Burnham, who turned him over to Policeman Munday. Munday found the young man's hip pocket on fire. He had got rid of the recolver. The policeman found it under the orchestra chair. It is a self-cocking seven shooter of large calibre.

The young man said he was Henry Parker of Hartford. The performance, which was interrupted for several minutes, went on after the ejection of the young man. his assistance, all by itself, in his hip pocket.

IN THE INTEREST OF BETTING.

Representatives of State Associations Oppose Mr. Finn's Amendment at Albany. ALBANY, March 29 .- Mr. Leonard W. Jerome and Lawyers Lovecraft and Bowers of New York, representing the American Jockey Club, the New York and Brooklyn Racing Associations, and most of the racing associations in the interior of the State, appeared before the Assembly General Laws Committee to-day to oppose the amendment offered to the Ives

to oppose the amendment offered to the Ives
Racing bill by Assemblyman Finn, prohibiting
the sale of French pools on race tracks.
Mr. Jaroma and the lawyers declared that
the Finn amendment gave a monosoly of the
bettingon race tracks to the book makers, and
prevented the racing associations from offering
to the public a competitive means of betting
which was absolutely fair. Lawyer Bowers
submitted a long statement to the committee,
explaining the different systems of betting
which he members of the committee read
with great interest. Mr. Bowers declared that
the racing associations would be paralyzed if
Mr. Finn's amendment passed.
Mr. Finn's amendment passed.
Mr. Finn appeared for his bill and said he was
not acting in the interest of the bookmakers.
The amendment, he said, had been drawn by
Ambrosch, Purdy. At this Mr. Jerome cried:
"He's the most infernal little rascal I ever
knew, though he is my nephew."

Great Floods In the South.

BIBMIIGHAM, Ala., March 29 .- The great rain stom continues; the country is flooded, and all water courses are unprecedentedly swollen. Many bridges have been swept away and washouts are reported on all railways leading into be city. Trains that came in yesterday aftenoon are held and none departed south, est, or west last night. The Herald's specials from all parts of the State tell of 'remendou flood and great damage. Travelling mendou flood and great damage. Travelling is at a saudstill.

Augurt. Gn., March 29.—The heavy rains continus and the upper Carolina tributaries of the Savamah River are over their banks. The river at this point is beginning to flood the lower parts of the city and is still rising.

SIGUX CITY, I Qwa. March 29.—The river at this port fell about ten inches to-day. The ice is meling slowly and fears of damage by floods are subsiding.

Mahig Terms With Canadian Pacific. OTTAVA, Murch 29,-The negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Peifle Railway Company respecting the surrendr by the company of its monopoly in Manitos and the Northwest Territories were practicilly brought to an end to-day, although a few natiers of detail still remain to be settled. Its authoritatively stated that the Governmet will buy back from the company 7,000,000 cres of land at a valuation of \$1.50 and acre, ad for this \$10,500.000 in ready each the company agrees to the cancellation of the monopoly ause. It is thought there will be little opposion to the terms. surrendr by the company of its monopoly in

tartling Death of an Office Boy.

Satuel Goodfriends, proprietor of a cigar factor at 309 Bowery, told Joseph Breitner, 14 year old of 168 Attorney street, to sweep the four floor yesterday. As the boy did not mov fast enough to suit his employer, Mr. mod fast enough to suit his employer, Mr. Godfriends took the broome from the boy to short him how sweeping should be done. When Mrisoodfriends looked around, the boy had disposared. He had fallen down a shaft used forhoisting tobacce, and had been instantly kind. It is supposed that the boy attempted tower himself by means of the rope attached toke looking tackle. The boys in the factory causionally amused themselves by performing the feat.

OMAHA, March 29 .- Albert Murrish, armer living near Kearney, Neb., shot and intantly killed his wife and fatally wounded Killiam Patterson, a farm hand, vesterday, Murrish found the couple in a compromising position on his return home, and secured a shotgun, and emptied its contents into the bodies of the two. He then gave himself up to the Sheriff.

Cracked his Skull with a Teapot.

Thomas Fitzgerald, aged 30, quarrelled with his wife last night in their home at 27 Box street, Green point. She caught up an earthern teapot and huried is at his head, fracturing his skull. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Champuey and then taken to the Eastern District Hospital. It is thought that he will die. Bits Fitzgerald was arrested and taken with her four children to the station house. The children are all under 10 years of are. Mrs. Fitzgerald said that her husband had ill-treated her and that she threw the teapot at him in self-defence.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Borsheimer's Funeral. The funeral services of the late ex-Lieut. lov. Borsheimer will be held at Grace Church en Satur dov. Borsneimer will be note at Grace Church en Satur-day morning at 11 eviclock, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington. The bedy arrived from Savannah yesterday morning. Mrs. E. M. Guthris and Charies Clifton. nicco and nephew of the deceased, will arrive to day from Buffalo. After the services the re-mains will be taken to Buffalo for interment in the family plot at Old Lemetery.

An Injured Hired Man Shipped Away. Frank McIntyre was found lying in a baggage car at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depet in Jersey City last evening with a broken ankle. He said that while working fer Capt. Reynolds at Maywood, N. J., a tree feel upon him and broke his ankis. The Captain found him lying en the ground, and, instead of taking care of him, put him on the car and shipped him away. Ile had us heme, and was sent to St. Francis's Hespital

Hard Times Get to New Brunswick at Last. New Brunswick. March 29.—The Peace street book and shee mill of the New Brunswick Rubber Company will shut down indefinitely Saturday night throwing 130 hands sut of employment. The shut down is due to the fact that for the last year the goods manufactured have sold for less than the cost of pra-duction. This is the first manufactory stoppage in this city in eleven years.

A Handsome Station House Lodger. For two nights a handsome young woman, who gives her name as Ella Gleason, has applied for and obtained lodging at the Thirtieth street station house. Capt. Reilly allowed her to remain in a private room on Wednesday night, but last night she was consigned to a cell. Her stery is that she has been persecuted. Her mind seems to be unsettled.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. The rumor that Judge Lambert Tree, Minister to Bel-pum, is about to resign is desied.

The body of Peter Brugier, who was lost in a snow sterm at Columbia, N. J., on Dec. 17, was recovered yes-terday. Adelina Patti arrived at Buenos Ayres yesterday after a mileteen days passage from Lisbon in the steamer engo. She is accompanted by Nicolini and Maurice fratt Charles Pierce, a well-known cigarette manufacturer of therango Forks. N. V. committed suicide last even ing by showing himself through the head. No cause for the act is known. He came from New York city a few years ago.

the act is known. He came from New York city alow years ago.

A train of empty cars with two engines and a caboose, was completely wrecked by a land side near Sidney en the New York, Ontario and Western Raincade in Wednesday tight, cars and eigness being piled on top of suc another. No one was hort.

The Connecticit Republican State Committee yester-day decided to call the State Convention for choosing delegates to Chicago at New Havon on the 18th or 15th of May, the date to be conlingent on the engagements of the hall where the Convention will meet.

Lank Roome, an employee of the Newark, N. J., Electric Light Company, was found yesterday morning at the foot of a light nose in Stond street. His skull was fractured, and it is believed that he received a shock walls adjusting the lamm and fell to the sidewaik. He is at St. Michael's Hespital with slight chance of recovery.

After yesterday merning in the Circle Hall holiding, Meriden, Conn. Owned by Ratchiffe Hicka, New York banker, caused damage amounting to about Scott, Several city organizations occupying the hall lost their par-phernalia. Bome lawyers' effices on the second floor were drenched. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

SCORES OF MINERS KILLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AN EXPLOSION WRECKS A MINE AND BURIES 100 MEN IN THE RUINS.

Over Fifty Persons Known to Have Perished Near Rich Hill, Ma.—The Bodies Fear-tully Mutliated and Blackened by Coal Dust—Distressing Second Autong Their Families—Hundreds of Women and Chil-dren Filling the Air with Cries of Anguish. RICH HILL, Mo., March 29 .- About 4 o'clock this afternoon a rumbling noise was heard in Mine No. 6, and a moment later there was a

fearful explosion that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris ever one hundred miners, who were cut off from all means of escape. Forty dead bodies have siready been removed from the shaft, while fifteen others remain unaccounted for. It is impossi-ble, in the midst of the terrible excitement, to obtain a complete list of names of the unfortunates. The little village is completely paralyzed by the horror, and men and women are wandering about the streets crying for the return of those knewn to be in the bottom of

The superintendent of the mine was badly injured, but alive when taken from the shaft. His face was horribly disfigured by the explo sion, and the flesh of his arms was torn in shreds. It is thought he cannot live. The explosion occurred when the full force of 100 men were at work in the mine.

Not one of the survivors has been able to give any coherent story about the shock. The earth seemed to snap, and the next instant all was darkness.

Although the mine is six miles from town the explosion shook every house. Nearly every one seemed to divine its cause, for the next moment saw the muddy streets leading to the shaft filled with bare-headed women and children, who screamed as they ran. Such scenes as have been witnessed at the mouth of the shaft since 5 o'clock have no parallel in the Missouri coal fields. A thousand people, for the most part women and children in tattered clothes, are still at the pit filling the night air

The work of recovering the bodies is being prosecuted with frantic haste, but the task is so great as to be almost agonizing. The bodies already removed from the pit show the terrific force of the explosion. Coal dust has been blown into the flesh of the dead until they look like the bodies of negroes. Some of the bodies are frightfully mutlisted. Arms, legs, and eyes have, in some instances, been blown out of their sockets, while others of the unfortunates have been so cruelly disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

The dead are strewn through the corridors of the mine, and it is feared that all of them will never be recovered, as gas is filling the pit and cheking the survivors.

There was a series of explosions. The first, which shook the country for miles around, was followed a few moments later by another shock of even greater violence than the first. The flames began to pour from the mouh of the shaft, and in a few moments a sheet of fire nearly 100 feet in height was streaming skyward. After the first explosion Superintendent Sweeney descended into the mine. He had gone but a short distance when the second shock came, the flames enveloping the Superintendent and his aids.

Nearly all of these are supposed to be lost. At 9 o'clock to-night there was another explosion, and again the flames roared from the mouth of the shaft, illuminating the country for miles around. The flames are now within 200 feet of the

powder magazine, where nearly a ton of explosives are stored. As the night wears on the stories brought to tewn as to the number of the dead and the

living become more conflicting.

At midnight it is reported that over eighty lives have been lost, and that the bodies recovered from the seething furnace do not ex-

It is also reported that Superintendent Sweeney has also been lost, although it was positively declared early in the evening that he had been rescued in a dying condition. When it was seen that those imprisoned in the pit could not live in such a crater, the mine

was flooded, but the water did not extinguish the fire, which continues to burn flercely. The grief-stricken people at the mine are helpless to render aid, but they refuse to re-

Gould and the Lawyers.

Lawyer E. L. Andrews made yesterday this formal statement for himself and Mr. Delancey and De Lancey Nicoll:

"We do not prepase to assist Mr. Gould any further by diverting attention from his case before the Recorder."

It was stated last night that Jay Gould centemplated criminal preceedings.

Aignal Office Prediction. Light to fresh westerly winds, warmer, fair weather.

JUTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

Jacob Sharp has recovered from the effects of his ex-posure to the blizzard at his up-country home, and is in no immediate danger at present. The city was without a Mayor yesterday, owing to the absence of Mayor ilewitt, Freedent Forster, and Vice-Freedent Dowling of the Board of Aldermen.

The failure of Louis H. Zerega, a cotton brokes of 7 South William street, was aunounced on the Cotton Kachange yesterday. Liabilities perhaps \$1.000. James T. Waiker, the peddler of counterfeit nickels, has been sentenced by Judge Henedict to three years' imprisonment in the Eric county penitentiary at hard labor.

The latest repert as to the contract for laying the new million deliar pipe for the new aqueduct is that the Commissioners may reject all the bids and advertise again. again.

The steamer De Ruyter, from Antwern, went aground en the tail of Romer Shoal while coming up the harber yeaterday moraing, but floated off again without damage.

The North German Lloyd steamer Rasia, that run aground down the bay in the fog en Wednesday sight with a build be a suit of the steamer agreement out proceeded on her voyage yesterday merning.

The salary of Jesoph J. Couch. Comptroller and acting Deputy Navai Officer, has been reduced from \$4,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000. \$1,000 to \$1,400.

Judge Gildersleeve sent Louis Paterson to the Penitsetiary for four menths vesterday for shecting at his sweetheart. Hannah Mannix. Hannah had offered to marry him if the court would let him go.

A dark overcost, a gold ring, and a small silver scarf pin were among the things found on the body of a man of 35, with dark hair and dark moustache, taken from the North River at Bethune sirest yesterday.

Joseph Stammel, 37 years old a grayon artist of the stammel of the stammel of the stammel of the stammel.

Joseph Stammel, G3 years old, a crayon artist, of \$6 St. Mark's place, was reported missing yesterday. He left home out Wednesday, and went to Midley's and or-dered a bill of goods sent to his house. His wife return-ed the goods. Elle tilinks he is insare.

ca the goods. She thinks he is insane.

Receiver Dixen of the Third Avenue Savings Bank is paying the third and last dividend in the Lincoin National Bank. To save the expense of getting administration papers and new pless books he has been ordered by Judge O'Brien to pay to elixt claimants their shares. Joseph Bantos. A Ferturnese negro, who got money from Mrs. Santo of Frovincetewn, Mass. by telegraphing to her in the name of her husband, pleaded guilty in the United States Ulrenit Courty exterday of receiving mail addressed to another. Judge Benedict sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

Inspectors of the Beard of Health relied very development.

Cutary Mora was arrested yesterday and held for trial. The bely of a man was found floating in the Narrows off Fort liamilion yesterday. His cotthins was a black beaver ever-ont, cardigan jacket, black test, sirjed frousers and white drawers and shirts. A good pencil, a tanadian copper coin, and a diary with the name James Callahan! entered in different places were found in his lockets. The body had apparently been in the water about six weeks.

Michael Murphy was driving a coal cart at 150th street and Twelfth avenue, restricted who may be in the state and the six of the six